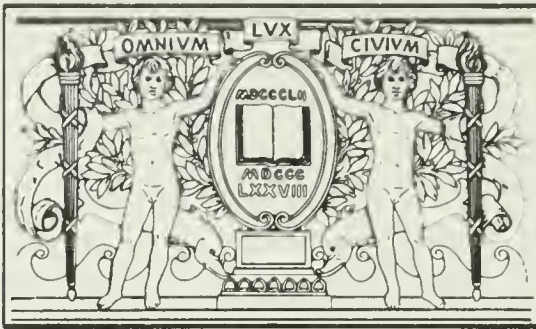


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Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Department of Education



Division of Immigration and Americanization

**FORTY EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT**

July 1, 1964 — June 30, 1965

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DR. OWEN B. KIERNAN - COMMISSIONER

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

MRS. TEOFILIA K. TATTAN - SUPERVISOR OF SOCIAL SERVICE

BOARD OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

Term Expires

1966	Mrs. Gemma Valenti - Medford	Chairman
1965	Mrs. Carol Offenbach - Melrose	
1965	Mr. Bernard Harmon - Brookline	
1966	Mr. Robert E. Patenaude - No. Adams	
1967	Mrs. Mary E. Twomey - Belmont	
1967	Mrs. Eleanor Davoren - Milford	

DISTRICT IMMIGRATION AGENTS

Mr. Andrew W. Ansara	-	Lawrence Office, 477 Essex Street
Mr. Daniel J. Donahue	-	Fall River Office, 51 Franklin Street
Mr. John A. McInnes	-	Springfield Office, 235 Chestnut Street
Mr. Edmund B. Meduski	-	Worcester Office, 74 Front Street

ANNUAL REPORT
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1965

On June 30, 1965, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed 48 years of total service, and 46 years as a part of the Department of Education. Established in 1917 as the Bureau of Immigration and operating as an individual office, with the change of departmental make-up, the Bureau of Immigration became the Division of Immigration and Americanization with the same functions and duties.

By statute, the Division is directed to employ such methods, consistent with law as in its judgment will tend to:

1. Bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin;
2. Protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse;
3. Stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English;
4. Develop their understanding of American Government, institutions and ideals;
5. Generally promote their assimilation and naturalization.

When the original Bureau of Immigration was abolished in 1919 and its functions and duties transferred to the Department of Education, the work was organized as the Division of Immigration and Americanization under the Commissioner of Education with a Director and an Advisory Board of six persons. In 1933, the position of Director was made a paid one and otherwise the Division operated under the Commissioner of Education with a Director and an Advisory Board.

Chapter 409 of the Acts of 1939 materially changed the organization of the Division making it the only Division in the Department of Education which is without a Director. Chapter 409 provides: "That the name of the Advisory Board be changed to the Board of Immigration and Americanization. That the Board shall consist of six persons. Two members of the Board are to be appointed annually for three years by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council. The Governor shall designate one of the members as the Chairman. The Board shall meet at least once a month at such time as it may by rule determine and when requested by any member thereof. The members of the Board shall receive no compensation for their service."

The Board of Immigration and Americanization has been functioning through the years and the Division given the guidance, concern and interest of many dedicated community leaders of many ethnic origins.

With the enactment of Chapter 572 in June 1965, as an outcome of the Report of the Special Commission headed by Senator Harrington, the Board of Immigration and Americanization is abolished and it charges the Board of Higher Education with the provisions of the program of Immigration and Americanization in the Commonwealth when such a board is established.

The Division recorded 42,660 services for the past year in its five offices: Boston, 23,615; Fall River, 4,178; Lawrence, 5,838; Springfield, 3,697; and Worcester, 5,332 as the charts appended to this report show.

NATIONALITY AND ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS

Of the 104 countries of birth we list in the statistics, the largest group is Italian - 5,712 of whom 3,667 were served in Boston; then 5,081 Canadian born; 4,213 born in the United States; 3,871 for Portuguese clients; 3,367 Cubans; 2,488 Polish; 1,800 born in Ireland; 1,755 for persons born in Greece; 1,405 for German born residents; 1,147 born in England; 771 in China and less for the other nationalities named as the chart shows. The Italians and Canadians record the largest number of noncitizens in the Commonwealth and, naturally, have the problems of family reunions, citizenship applications, etc. The Cubans are a large portion of those assisted as so many are applying for change of status to permanent residence. Also, they are executing documents for family reunions via Spain and Mexico. Many of the Philippine born nationals listed are Servicemen who, now married to citizens of the United States, were assisted in getting a record of permanent entry into the United States and thus be naturalized. Many of the South American applicants who had come to the United States on temporary status as visitors or students, were aided in applications to become permanent residents of the United States. The citizens of the United States are one of the larger groups and they represent not only those who were born in the United States and have never left its shores and now sponsoring relatives, etc., but many are persons born in the United States who had lived abroad for many years. Now, having married and returned to the United States, were assisted in execution of procedures for family reunions. Of this group, many come from Portugal.

LOCALITIES SERVED

The greatest number of services were recorded for clients who resided in the cities where our offices are maintained, although practically every town and city of the Commonwealth is represented. The localities in order of numbers are:

Boston	-	10,926
Worcester	-	3,264
Lawrence	-	2,579
Fall River	-	2,273
Springfield	-	1,963
Cambridge	-	1,830
Lowell	-	1,634
New Bedford	-	1,165 etc.

ALIENS IN MASSACHUSETTS

The 1965 Alien Registration required by the United States Government records 133,000 noncitizens in this State of which 122,492 are permanent residents and 10,500 other than permanent with the following numbers:

NATIONALITIES

Canada	-	34,581
Italy	-	13,262
United Kingdom	-	10,817
Poland	-	8,953
Ireland	-	6,375
Germany	-	5,156
U.S.S.R.	-	1,824
Cuba	-	1,507
Netherlands	-	1,459
Japan	-	465
Mexico	-	221
Philippines	-	214

Massachusetts is seventh in the states with number of aliens:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERMANENT RESIDENCE</u>	<u>TEMPORARY</u>
1. California	810,440	756,841	53,559
2. New York	620,119	555,090	65,029
3. Texas	245,880	235,580	10,300
4. Illinois	197,734	181,033	16,701
5. New Jersey	176,835	162,225	14,610
6. Florida	175,219	98,562	76,657
7. Massachusetts	133,000	122,492	10,508
8. Michigan	131,210	123,555	7,655
9. Pennsylvania	102,465	93,637	8,828
10. Ohio	82,320	75,475	6,845

MASSACHUSETTS FOREIGN BORN

The 1960 census lists 5,149,317 residents for Massachusetts. 4.1% of these are aliens, but the so-called foreign stock ratio is 40%. Foreign stock is defined by the Census Bureau as those of foreign birth and natives of foreign or mixed foreign and native parentage.

TOTAL POPULATION - MASSACHUSETTS. 5,149,317

Native born. 4,572,865 - 88.8%

Native parentage 3,091,008 - 60%

Foreign or mixed parentage . . 1,481,857 - 28.8%

Foreign born 576,452 - 11.2%

Persons in Massachusetts of "foreign stock" are 2,058,309 or 40% of the total population of the State. The census breakdown of countries of

origin for this is as follows:

Canada	547,236
Italy	311,053
Ireland	276,166
United Kingdom	193,137
Poland	136,942
U.S.S.R.	129,386
Portugal	95,328
Germany	54,748
Sweden	51,101
Lithuania	40,921
Asia	40,474
Greece	34,007
Other Europe	19,050
Finland	18,708
Austria	17,089
Other America	16,278
France	13,108
Not Reported	11,760
Norway	10,501
All Other	9,586
Czechoslovakia	6,388
Denmark	5,869
Netherlands	5,347
Hungary	4,979
Rumania	3,354
Switzerland	3,086
Yugoslavia	1,402
Mexico	1,305
TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK	2,058,309

NEWLY ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS

Of the 292,248 immigrants admitted to the United States for the year 1964, 12,650 persons came to Massachusetts as their first destination from the following countries of birth:

Canada	4,114
United Kingdom	1,569
Ireland	836
Italy	813
Germany	657
Poland	526
Greece	277
Norway, Denmark, Sweden	255
Cuba(permanent residents)	254
China	190
U.S.S.R.	75
Japan	72
Philippines	32
Yugoslavia	22
Mexico	20
All Other	2,938

In the last ten years, 113,645 immigrants came to Massachusetts:

1955	8,817
1956	11,742
1957	11,260
1958	10,128
1959	9,855
1960	11,953
1961	12,091
1962	11,578
1963	13,571
1964	12,650

We send a letter of welcome to every new immigrant destined to this Commonwealth and last year we sent 6,981 letters. 2,902 such applicants contacted our offices for information and assistance. Some asked about school information, others selective service registration, hospital and recreation facilities, as well as community resources. We helped many in making necessary petitions to establish priority quota for families left behind. Referrals to job opportunities were the concern of some, as well as the many questions regarding travel and visits abroad. To become established in new surroundings with a language handicap, as have many of the new arrivals, requires determination and stamina to be finally assimilated and feel a part of the new "country". In the past year, we had contact with a large group of young ladies from several countries who had come to work as domestics. They were sponsored by persons previously unknown to them. It was generally noted that those who came to towns rather distant from Boston were anxious to fulfill their contracts and leave for cities where they felt educational programs were greater, as well as social contacts. The newcomers who came to close relatives were those who became a part of the community life faster.

CUBANS

The Cuban group in Massachusetts is one of our major projects. 2,255 services were rendered to them. Many are presently being assisted in change of status from parolees to permanent residents. The applications must be initiated at the American Consulate in Montreal for them. Because of the heavy registration of such applicants, it is taking about one year for initial attention after registration. Translation of documents, execution of necessary applications, as well as getting police clearances prolongs the procedure and requires much correspondence but has the rewarding effect on the applicant of at last really belonging. A number whose applications were initiated in our office have moved out of state. The mobility of a newcomer seeking to establish himself is also that of the parolee Cuban. Some Congressmen are concerned with assisting this group in becoming permanent residents by special legislation, as had to be enacted for the Hungarian Freedom Fighters. So far, no action has been given to such recommendations and the many who seek permanent residence in the United States must follow the procedure of getting the immigrant visas outside of the United States at some cost. Our Spanish speaking Social Worker is heavily burdened with assistance to this group, a great majority non-English speaking.

Family separations are still many with children, parents, brothers and sisters yet remaining in Cuba.1 For some, the path has been from Cuba to Spain and thence to the United States with affidavits made by relatives in the United States. A few have come to Massachusetts via Jamaica. The present procedure of requesting temporary visa to enter Mexico from Cuba has been taking months for favorable action. Then, another set of affidavits must be executed for the American Consul. A number of relatives have been successful in coming this way, many still await attention. The case of the mother who was initially granted a waiver by the Department of State for her minor son, when transportation was available directly from Cuba to the United States, still waits for his arrival. Not having been successful in 1962 in getting the passport and permission to depart, and now having requested entrance into Mexico some six months ago, the mother and son are trying and keep hoping for the reunion in the United States.

IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS

For the many Canadians listed, our services have covered all aspects of affidavits of support, assistance in change of status to permanent residence, citizenship applications and establishing residence. There, at least, is no problem of quota restrictions. Many of the Canadians enter first as visitors and then, with family ties in the United States, it is a comparatively simple procedure to get the necessary documents, sponsorships and finally the appointments from the Consuls in Canada for issuance of immigrant visas. Of course, with necessary compliance of health requirements, police clearances, etc.

However, from the countries of heavy immigrant registrations, many problems of family separation exists. The largest group affected is the Italians. Brothers and sisters, the beneficiaries of fourth preference category petitions, wait their turn since 1954; a wife and children of a legally resident alien wait since 1961. Recently, a widowed mother who came to the United States on the petition of her United States citizen daughter, the bride of three years of a Serviceman, hoped to be reunited with her unmarried children she had left abroad. Her approved petition established third preference priority, but after waiting one year in hopes for them to join her under the law, she has returned to Italy.

The Turkish born parent, or parents born in Greece, must wait many years to join their citizen children in the United States under the present law in force since establishment of the quotas in 1924. Receiving active attention now of the Legislators in Congress, H.R.2580, a bill sponsored by the President and a great number of legislators, would solve many of these problems.

Briefly, the bill contains the following major provisions:

1. The national origins quota system will be fully abolished by July 1, 1968.

2. An annual ceiling of 170,000 immigrants is established exclusive of all the Western Hemisphere, exclusive of spouses, unmarried children under

21 years and parents of United States citizens.

After July 1, 1968, no country is to receive more than 20,000 per year of the total 170,000.

During the interim period, beginning with the enactment of H.R. 2850 and ending June 30, 1968, unused quota numbers are transferred to an immigration pool to be used by countries whose quotas are oversubscribed. Applicants will be taken on a first come, first served basis within the percentage limitation in the order of priority specified in Sec. 203 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

3. The Asia Pacific Triangle provisions are abolished immediately.

4. Beginning July 1, 1968, immigrants under the 170,000 ceiling will be admitted on a first come, first served basis according to the following preferences:

First Preference: 20% - Unmarried sons and daughters over 21 years of United States citizens.

Second Preference: 20% - Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens.

Third Preference: 10% - Persons who have high professional skills.

Fourth Preference: 10% - Married sons and daughters of United States citizens.

Fifth Preference: 24% - Brothers and sisters of United States citizens.

Sixth Preference: 10% - Persons with skills in crafts needed in the United States for which a demonstrable shortage exists.

Seventh Preference: 6% - Refugees on "conditional entry."

A most recent amendment to the bill is to establish a ceiling of 120,000 from the countries of the Western Hemisphere who, to date, have been classified as "nonquota".

Enactment of this law would prevent hardships of separation in many cases. It would help the Portuguese born resident young lady who returned to Portugal for a visit, married there, and on return, executed the necessary petition to establish the third preference category permitted her under the present law for her husband. Persons in this category registered in 1953 are still waiting for their turn.

Another provision of the new law gives the husband of a citizen the privilege of adjusting his status in the United States even though he had arrived in the United States as a seaman. The situation of Mr. K. is one of many. Born in Greece, he came to the United States as a seaman on shore leave

to visit relatives and did not return to his ship. Within the year, he was married to a citizen of the United States. They established their little home and had their first baby. Mr. K. applied to the United States Immigration Service for adjustment of status and was given voluntary departure rather than deportation because of his family status. Where was he to apply for a visa as the law required him to apply for such visa outside the United States? He could only obtain a passport to return to the country of his birth where military draft awaited him and separation from his family for several years. Applications were made at several consulates nearby but were not accepted. Finally, arrangements were made and he traveled to Europe where visa was issued after much correspondence, arranging appointments and travel on a Certificate of Identity was accepted. His application, initiated January, 1963, culminated in securing the visa in June, 1965 - 2½ years later!!!!

This helpful legislation is awaited by many, many relatives awaiting family reunions and it is expected that the workload of the Division will be exceedingly heavy since many new petitions, as well as affidavits of support, etc., will be necessary. It would appear that adjustment of status in the United States would be available to many spouses of citizens not now eligible.

What effect the establishment of a quota for the countries of the Western Hemisphere will have will be interesting to note as newcomers from Canada to our State have been most numerous to date.

As the statistics show, we receive many, many requests for information regarding immigration laws and procedure and the many affidavits of support we execute for relatives and sponsors in the United States embody every nationality. Affiants are persons of excellent financial resources, as well as those who are newly arrived husbands with steady, permanent jobs, have just rented a flat and bought the furniture to wait the arrival of their families.

FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

Notably, some ten families in the past year in the Boston vicinity have been reunited with relatives from behind the Iron Curtain. A brother, a sister and a father, one husband and several mothers were at last issued exit visas to depart from U.S.S.R. The Lithuanian born wife, who for the past six years had renewed her applications for the necessary exit permit from the authorities, finally, at Easter, was made happy with the arrival of her husband. The elderly Latvian mother and Estonian father are happily reunited with their children. Presently, a widowed mother, complying with the ever necessary requests, has been rewarded with the news that the permit is being given to her daughter to leave U.S.S.R. She is now deciding on leaving behind a newly acquired fiancée. Of the number who have been successful, many, many more have not received such action.

An escapee from Bulgaria who went to Germany enlisted there for service in the United States Army under the Lodge Act, finally completed his five years service, permitted to come to the United States and was naturalized. His father was able to escape from Bulgaria and entered as a refugee.

Their wives remain abroad. Even though the American Consulate is ready to issue the necessary visas on the approved petitions of their spouses, the wives have met refusal the several times they have applied for passports. The "blacklisting" of their spouses who had departed without sanction from behind the Iron Curtain prevents their reunion.

CITIZENSHIP

In Massachusetts, 4,687 persons were naturalized in 1964. The records show our offices filled 2,270 applications for petitions for naturalization. It is notable to record that those being naturalized are the rather "newcomer" to the United States. As soon as the required five years residence is completed, the initial step is taken. Many attend the citizenship classes maintained by the cities and towns in the Commonwealth. We give to each applicant our booklet, The Constitution of the United States with Questions and Answers for Naturalization Examination. Yearly, some 10,000 such issues are distributed to applicants for citizenship classes, civic and patriotic groups.

The applications for Derivative Citizenship Certificate involve procedures of obtaining the necessary birth, marriage and death records. A case in point involved a daughter born in Portugal who derived citizenship through her grandfather who was naturalized prior to 1900 under an Americanized name. Her father, who had lived in the United States as a minor, returned, married in Portugal and had his family there. Coming to the United States as a citizen, in her efforts to get proof of her citizenship, she had to show residence in the United States of her own father prior to his twenty-first birthdate. Many months efforts to locate records and witnesses in distant states are not yet successful. She is a citizen of the United States, but to get the necessary certificate proving this fact is still to be solved. We assisted a number of persons in regaining their naturalization certificates which had been taken from them before the Schneider case ruling.

EVALUATION

In highlighting the major aspects of the work of the office, we should not overlook the other many roles of our assistance to have the person of foreign background assimilated and "in mutually helpful relations with the Commonwealth". Our doors are open to where the newcomer may come and discuss his problems with a worker in his own native tongue in a comfortable atmosphere and feel that his culture and foreign background is welcome.

In an evaluation of our work for 1964, we find an affirmative and positive answer to the question, "DOES THE DIVISION FILL A PRESENT NEED?". The increase of numbers is one answer to the question. The foreign born need and use the service the State has provided for them. Furthermore, the figure of the alien registration, over 135,000, show that Massachusetts ranks seventh in the number of foreign born. The actual figure of 2,058,309 persons of foreign origin in Massachusetts indicates that there are still many problems of the person with a foreign background within the State.

The maintenance of the State Program "to bring the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin into sympathetic and mutually helpful relationship" is an insurance against the success of foreign propaganda. Men, Women and children from other lands who have found an office maintained by the State helpful in solving their special problems of adjustment and guidance in the road to American citizenship which most long for, are immune to forces seeking "to play upon many strings here". The danger may never become a real peril, but the insurance against it by way of a State Program of Americanization forms a safe foundation for Constructive Americanism.

Massachusetts, as a pioneer in many fields, realized its responsibility to the foreign born in the Commonwealth by establishment of this Division in 1917. The work of the Division has increased in services from 7,292 in 1919 to 42,660 in 1965. The Division is not only a source where the foreign speaking or newly arrived immigrants may come and solve many problems, but it serves as a Government agency and helps the Commonwealth to establish mutual benefits for the Commonwealth, as well as to the persons of foreign birth.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

We have the cooperation and contact with many public and private social agencies in our mutual assistance and exchange special technical information regarding social work problems and information on citizenship and immigration matters. Our relations with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service continue with cooperation and assistance from that office. Cooperation with teachers and adult civic groups, supervisors and directors go on.

Leaders of various ethnic groups have called on us for assistance and explanation of immigration and citizenship laws and encouragement toward naturalization. The work of the office has been aired on radio programs and newspaper publicity in the past year. As a member of national organizations, American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, Social Worker Groups, Massachusetts United Fund, Inter Relations Groups, we participate in many programs.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT AGENTS

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

On June 30, 1965, this Agency completed 48 years of service to residents of this Commonwealth. During the first two years of our existence, we functioned as a separate and independent bureau. In 1919, as a result of the consolidation of many departments, boards, bureaus and commissions, we were made a part of and brought under the direction of the Department of Education. For the past 46 years, we have been known as the Division of Immigration and Americanization.

Our statistics indicate that 3,697 services were provided for residents of 50 communities located in the four western counties of our State. In addition, we had correspondence with 53 former residents now residing in other parts of the country, as well as abroad.

Nationality and Ethnic Statistics show that we gave services to persons from 72 countries, the majority coming from Canada, United States, Germany, Italy, Poland, Jamaica, Greece, Ireland, Japan and Portugal.

The majority of citizenship applications during the past year required almost immediate attention as the individuals were anxious to complete their citizenship at the earliest possible date because of job opportunities or because of their intentions to travel abroad. This held true in the case of all dependents of servicemen stationed at the Air Force Base here at Westover.

Many inquiries were made concerning the Supreme Court Decision of May 18, 1964 which declared as unconstitutional the law relating to loss of citizenship by residence abroad of naturalized citizens.

As we stated in our last Annual Report, it was hopefully expected that the present Congress would give favorable consideration to liberalizing the Immigration Laws so that it would permit the reuniting of immediate members of families with their relatives in the United States. Although at this writing no change has been made, reports seem to indicate that a change may come about as a result of the urging of President Johnson. Whenever publicity on this subject appeared in the news, we were deluged with telephone calls, a service not recorded in our statistics. Many times we found it difficult to convince the caller that what he or she had read or heard was only a proposal of changes in the Immigration Laws.

In addition to assisting individuals in the preparation of petitions, affidavits of support to sponsor relatives, others to adjust their stay in the United States, others to obtain appointments with United States Consular Services in Canada to obtain visas, we assisted in several of the so-called Chinese "confession" cases. A few of these, because of military service in the United States Armed Forces, were permitted to apply for citizenship while others were granted the privilege to apply to adjust their stay in the United States.

In May of this year, a deportation case pending since 1957 was re-activated and the individual given an opportunity to apply for suspension of his deportation and to adjust his stay in the United States. Contrary to public belief, this certainly indicated how lenient and considerate the Federal Government is toward the alien who has a clean record.

In June, we handled a case of a man wishing to bring his illegitimate son, 16 years of age, to reside with him in the United States. He is most anxious to educate this boy and give him a better way of life in this country. A petition was filed by the spouse of this man on the basis of the United States Court Decision of New York City in the case of Nation v. Esperdy. At the moment, we are awaiting formal adjudication of this petition.

During the year, letters of welcome were sent to 646 newly arrived immigrants destined to live in our area. These letters serve as a valuable link in helping to assist these people to adjust to their new way of life. Many of them have expressed amazement, as well as delight at learning that someone cares to listen to their problems and endeavor to solve them no matter how minute or complex they might be. Having been thus convinced of the integrity and ability of our Agency, there is no doubt that the aliens' interest to our State and Government will be an asset.

The Agent has attended final hearings for naturalization at the local court and always received the cordial and concerned assistance of the Clerk of Court and the Naturalization Examiner.

Throughout the year, we have had contacts with many of the teachers of evening citizenship classes in neighboring communities. We have enjoyed pleasant relations with both private and public agencies and we continue to receive excellent cooperation and valuable assistance from both the Boston and Springfield Offices of the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

FALL RIVER OFFICE

The Fall River Office completed the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965 with a total of 4,178 services rendered to clients. These clients came from 32 localities in the Southeastern Massachusetts area.

This total, 4,178, was an increase in services amounting to 456 from the previous fiscal year. The ethnic background of these clients is made up of forty-one different nations.

A total of 483 new arrival slips were received at this office and newcomer letters were sent to these individuals informing them of our services. A newcomer letter which is mailed to the immigrant, is not recorded in our statistics. Only those who call or write to us for information concerning a particular problem are then recorded.

Of the communities served by this branch office, the city of Fall River leads the list of clients and the city of New Bedford ranks second. This District Agent visits New Bedford one day a week and usually encounters a heavy workload on that single day.

The bulk of the workload consists of citizenship; immigration problems; adjustment of status cases and writing letters to local, State and Federal agencies. Also corresponding with the Department of State and Foreign Service offices throughout the world.

World tension and upheavals abroad find many persons seeking entrance into the United States and small quotas for countries like Greece, Portugal and Spain make it next to impossible to immigrate to the United States unless they have close family ties.

The major nationality makeup here in Southeastern Massachusetts is of peoples of the small quota country of Portugal. They have an annual quota of 438 which includes the Continent and the numerous Azorean Islands. The immediate problem of this small Portuguese quota is that hundreds of legal resident aliens in this locality are separated from their spouses and children. They are third preference quota immigrants and this category is oversubscribed for a period of more than ten years, making the separation of the family unit a heartbreaking problem.

New legislation is now pending before the Congress to eliminate the present quota system. If and when it is enacted, it will be a huge step in correcting this injustice. The impact of this new legislation, when it becomes law, will also increase the workload due to the fact that thousands of brothers and sisters in this area are registered on the Consulates waiting list as intending immigrants.

It is evident that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts can look with pride in its state-wide program of sympathetic and mutual helpful assistance to residents of foreign origin.

WORCESTER OFFICE

This office has even taken a part in the space program as employees of the manufacturer of space suits for the United States Space Program have been assisted in applications for United States citizenship and questions in regard to security clearances.

During the year, we have had a multitude of inquiries concerning "Bills" by Congress and statements by President Lyndon B. Johnson to revise the present immigration laws, especially by persons whose relatives would be affected. At present, the annual quota of 308 for Greece is pathetically low and for other countries, such as Italy, even though the annual quota is 5,666, it still means a wait of many years for close relatives and family members to be reunited.

In March, we were happy to hear that the Worcester Roman Catholic Diocese Catholic Charities will accept Protestant and Catholic home studies for inter-country adoptions, and the Jewish Family Services for Jewish families. A law passed in 1961 states "that a home study of the adopting family must be done by an accredited agency in the state of the adopting family". Although this is beneficial for the child and sponsors, the resulting expense and red tape caused social agencies to gradually drop this phase of their program until there were none in Worcester county performing such a function. This revised policy by these two agencies is a blessing for the children who will benefit by it, some of the orphans, as the ones in Korea, are called "children of tragedy". This plan will expedite applications pending now for several of our clients.

Worcester, the second largest city in the state, and its environs, with substantial groups of Canadian, Greek, Irish, Italian and Polish descent persons, first and second generation Americans of various ethnic backgrounds, furnished this branch office with 3348 clients for 5,332 services. This service covers many aspects of assimilation, immigration and citizenship of the clients.

The Agent attends the naturalization hearings at Superior Court in Worcester. It is gratifying to see the many familiar faces who are now being admitted to citizenship. Especially the ones with whom we had a problem such as an elderly woman who arrived from Ireland in 1910 but did not remember the name of the ship or exact date of arrival. We had a difficult task proving residence for her registry application in connection with naturalization. Many occupations and professions are represented among the new citizens, but it was unusual to have three clergymen sworn in among a group of sixty-three persons. The local newspaper pictured them on the front page.

In another citizenship matter, we assisted five adult members of a family who arrived in the United States from Canada in 1944 with their derivative applications. They were born between 1930 and 1936; the father was born in the United States and the mother was naturalized in 1960. Pertinent records had to be obtained as birth and marriage, before applications were filed. The group, the children and the parents, were interviewed at one time and the various requirements were complied with. Each member of the family now has a certificate to prove his own right to United States citizenship.

The past year showed an increase of clients over last year in this area and all phases of immigration, citizenship and newcomer adjustment come for our attention. The cosmopolitan atmosphere of this area of Massachusetts with its many nationalities, especially with the enactment of new immigration legislation, will be a further impetus for the assistance this office will give in our efforts "to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin."

LAWRENCE OFFICE

The end of the 1965 fiscal year showed that the Lawrence Office rendered 5,838 services to the residents of Merrimack Valley. A notable increase over last year. This Agent has office hours one day weekly in the Lowell City Hall and the statistics show that Lowell residents came for our attention so that 1,634 services were given at Lowell.

One of the most dramatic cases which finally was successfully concluded after six years of persistence endeavor was the arrival from U.S.S.R. of a young adult son to be reunited with his father. He arrived at Christmas time and it was indeed a happy occasion for the father who had first come to see me six years ago. He related to me a most amazing story of how, in 1947, his former wife had "kidnapped" their six year old son and three teen-age daughters in the middle of the night. She had taken the children to New York where they boarded a ship destined to the Soviet Union. Mr. X had explained to me that the Soviet government was then offering former residents free passage back to the Soviet Union plus land for a home. He and his wife had had several arguments, since she insisted on returning and he wanted absolutely nothing to do with the Soviet Union nor with Communism.

From that day in 1947 until 1958, Mr. X had tried, unsuccessfully, to bring, at least, his son back. From January, 1959 until just before Christmas, 1964, we worked diligently with the father, exploring all possibilities.

Finally, the day came when our persistence paid off and the boy was permitted to leave the Soviet Union. We are now in the process of execution of papers for the sisters and their families.....and for the mother, who has expressed a desire to return.

Current events are not something we read about in the newspapers, but actually influence and guide our work. We have, for example, a young lady visiting from the Dominican Republic. She overstayed her time and was given voluntary departure to leave the United States. Before she could go, hostilities broke out in the Dominican Republic, making it dangerous for her to return. So far, her pleas to grant her extensions of stay on a month to month basis have been honored by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Then, there are the Cubans. Our pending file on them is still heavy, since we are continuing to arrange appointments for them with the American Consular authorities in Montreal, Canada so they can receive immigration visas. Now, we have taken on an additional task with the Cubans. That is, the completion of affidavits of support to the Mexican government so that their relatives can obtain transit visas from Cuba to Mexico. Once they are in Mexico, we complete affidavits of support to the American authorities so the relatives can immigrate to this country. Several families have already come in this manner.

There were sad moments and there were happy moments. Sad, when we had to tell a young Italian couple that their mentally-retarded six year old son was again refused a visa after another examination conducted by the United States Public Health Officer in Naples revealed he was still excludable. Happy, when we were able to assure a young man married to a citizen of the United States that the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which had previously denied his application for permanent residence, had reversed their decision on our appeal coupled with a representation before the Special Inquiry Officer.

Assistance on citizenship matters, travel information, letters of welcome to newcomers, letters to government agencies here and abroad on behalf of clients, talks before Americanization classes, the dissemination of radio and newspaper publicity, translation and interpretation, interview and referral.....all these, served to round out a most eventful year. As the fiscal year drew to a close, we were preparing to move to more spacious quarters in a section of the city where many government offices will be relocating and better serve our applicants.

	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING-FIELD	WORCESTER	
	STATISTICAL DETAIL					
	Services Given					
FISCAL YEAR 7/1/64 - 6/30/65			OFFICE	All Offices		
INFORMATION	6112	2042	274	2104	3261	16262
Booklets, forms, blanks	1531	559	112	342	302	2846
Citizenship	581	707	404	807	936	3435
Immigration	3491	389	1923	755	1293	7851
Travel	134	19	200	123	727	1203
Other	375	368	104	77	3	927
FORMS FILLED	5796	1009	1422	757	1060	10044
AR-11(Change of Address)	259	41	112	69	73	554
DSP-70(Biographic Data)	127	-	41	-	5	173
DSP-78(Cuban Waiver)	3	-	-	-	-	3
FS-497(Visa Registration)	235	6	58	11	10	320
FS-510(Imm.Visa Application)	190	-	61	5	8	264
G-28 (Representative Reg.)	216	45	27	-	25	313
I-53(Alien Registration)	788	172	600	107	274	1941
I-90(Dupl.Alien Reg.Card)	300	19	26	46	39	430
I-129B(Petition for Visa)	9	-	1	-	-	10
I-130(Relative Petition)	515	86	58	50	76	785
I-131(Reentry Permit)	147	-	14	9	27	197
I-140(Skilled Labor Petition)	7	-	4	-	-	11
I-191(re:Unrelinquished Dom.)	2	-	-	-	-	2
I-212(Per.to reenter after Dep.)	3	1	1	1	-	6
I-243(Removal to Native Country)	3	-	1	-	-	4
I-256A(Suspension Deportation)	-	1	1	2	-	4
I-290B(Appeal)	4	1	-	-	-	5
I-484(Foreign Clearance)	28	-	-	-	2	30
I-485(Registry for Citizenship)	23	8	2	3	1	37
I-485(Status Adjustment)	248	41	26	17	25	357
I-506(Temp. Change Status)	43	3	2	4	6	58
I-539(Extension Visitor Stay)	320	192	90	45	140	787
I-550(Verification Legal Entry)	37	-	5	6	-	48
I-591(Refugee-Escapee Assurance)	2	-	-	-	-	2
I-600(Orphan Application)	12	-	1	-	-	13
I-601(Waiver)	3	-	-	1	1	5
I-612(Exch. Student Waiver)	5	-	-	-	1	6
Other Immigration Forms	106	5	97	8	30	246
N-300(Declaration of Intention)	168	11	5	15	18	217
N-400(Pet.for Naturalization)	1304	257	115	186	214	2071
N-401(Repatriation)	4	-	-	2	-	6
N-402(Petition Nat.of Child)	78	57	12	34	13	194
N-426(Verification Mil.Serv.)	44	-	1	6	-	51
N-565(Duplicate Certificate)	129	7	16	15	8	175
N-577(Cit.Verification Abroad)	2	-	-	2	-	4
N-585(Info. from Records)	130	-	5	8	5	148
N-600(Deriv.Cert.Application)	298	43	40	99	56	536
Other Naturalization Forms	4	13	-	6	3	26
Page Total	11908	3051	4165	2861	4321	26306

	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCESTER	TOTAL
EXECUTION OF AFFIDAVITS	2327	213	329	163	360	3392
Affidavit of Support	2005	80	201	97	270	2653
Affidavit of Facts	75	6	46	2	4	133
Certificate of Identity	49	1	1	1	1	53
U.S.S.R. Exit Permits	31	-	3	-	1	35
Polish Assurance	31	7	17	-	36	91
Other Notarial	136	119	61	63	48	427
OTHER SERVICES	7498	439	1311	301	511	10060
Change of Status(Cases)	535	52	74	33	33	727
Appearance at Hearings	177	13	1	-	4	195
Interpretation & Trans.	918	1	111	-	121	1151
Letters	5863	313	954	263	353	7746
Other	5	60	171	5	-	241
NEWCOMER INTERVIEW	1882	475	33	372	140	2902
Page Total	11707	1127	1673	836	1011	16354
First Page Total	11908	3051	4165	2861	4321	26306
GRAND TOTAL	23,615	4178	5838	3697	5332	42660

	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCESTER	TOTAL
ETHNIC AND NATIONALITY STATISTICS						
Albania	54	-	2	1	156	213
Algeria	15	-	-	1	-	16
Antigua	6	-	-	-	-	6
Argentina	161	2	37	8	25	233
Armenia(R.or T.)	24	-	69	4	88	185
Aruba	1	-	-	-	-	1
Australia	24	-	7	3	7	41
Austria	118	9	5	12	19	163
Bahamas	10	-	-	-	-	10
Barbados	297	-	-	47	3	347
Belgium	36	-	31	36	20	123
Bermuda	49	-	1	11	31	92
Bolivia	83	-	7	-	-	90
Brazil	202	21	11	-	19	253
Br. Guiana	13	-	-	-	-	13
Bulgaria	27	-	2	2	-	31
Canada	2,719	107	1,064	547	644	5,081
Ceylon	5	-	-	-	-	5
Chile	95	-	1	-	-	96
China	467	196	40	26	42	771
Colombia	202	12	55	3	34	306
Congo	6	-	-	-	-	6
Costa Rica	107	-	3	6	-	116
Cuba	2,265	3	883	55	161	3,367
Cyprus	15	-	4	-	1	20
Czechoslovakia	56	-	4	20	5	85
Danzig	2	-	-	-	-	2
Denmark	77	-	1	15	14	107
Dominican Republic	106	-	82	3	4	195
Ecuador	81	-	53	6	-	140
Egypt	73	5	49	7	16	150
El Salvador	24	-	-	-	-	24
England	577	93	127	205	145	1,147
Estonia	7	-	2	-	2	11
Finland	21	-	6	5	27	59
Formosa	9	-	-	-	-	9
France	258	22	91	58	66	495
Germany	666	57	185	302	195	1,405
Ghana	13	-	-	-	-	13
Greece	848	54	456	140	257	1,755
Guatemala	27	-	1	2	-	30
Haiti	158	1	9	5	10	183
Honduras	102	-	9	-	1	112
Hong Kong	30	7	11	-	7	55
Hungary	192	9	78	24	47	350
Iceland	10	-	-	-	1	11
India	66	2	102	3	84	257
Indonesia	33	-	1	33	7	74
Iran	44	-	47	-	13	104
Iraq	18	-	6	2	-	26
Ireland	1,462	3	58	138	139	1,800
Israel	81	-	11	-	33	125
Italy	3,667	51	692	299	1,003	5,712
Page Total	15,709	654	4,303	2,029	3,326	26,021

	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCESTER	TOTAL
Jamaica	299	4	5	200	7	515
Japan	64	12	9	117	29	231
Jordan	16	1	7	6	10	40
Kenya	51	-	-	-	5	56
Korea	67	1	21	28	25	142
Latvia	102	2	4	5	7	120
Lebanon	107	27	282	47	63	526
Liberia	18	-	-	1	-	19
Libya	11	-	1	14	17	43
Lithuania	255	-	37	5	88	385
Macau	2	-	-	-	-	2
Malaya	5	-	-	3	-	8
Mexico	93	2	19	12	15	141
Montserrat	151	-	-	1	-	152
Morocco	9	1	-	7	-	17
Netherlands	133	-	20	28	49	230
New Zealand	9	-	8	-	4	21
Nicaragua	9	-	-	-	-	9
Norway	52	40	3	4	10	109
Other Countries	82	-	1	8	6	97
Pakistan	2	-	2	-	2	6
Palestine	32	-	21	4	2	59
Panama	137	5	-	27	13	182
Paraguay	4	-	-	-	-	4
Peru	121	-	-	26	6	153
Philippines	316	23	20	4	23	386
Poland	1,207	115	280	282	604	2,488
Portugal	726	2,841	166	117	21	3,871
Puerto Rico	12	-	1	1	4	18
Rumania	49	-	6	4	10	69
Saudi Arabia	5	-	-	-	-	5
Scotland	178	10	21	56	49	314
South Africa	34	7	8	2	-	51
Spain	97	12	13	36	21	179
St. Lucia	6	-	-	-	-	6
Sudan	4	-	1	-	-	5
Sweden	82	7	6	8	41	144
Switzerland	68	-	-	4	3	75
Syria	100	1	13	11	12	137
Thailand	12	-	-	3	11	26
Trinidad	84	-	-	14	4	102
Turkey	279	-	52	24	97	452
Ukraine	33	1	-	5	2	41
U.S.S.R.	246	11	50	65	34	406
United States	2,237	396	418	479	683	4,213
Uruguay	22	-	-	-	-	22
Venezuela	36	-	11	1	4	52
Vietnam	3	4	5	-	-	12
Wales	7	-	-	-	-	7
West Indies (Other)	129	-	1	5	-	135
Yugoslavia	103	1	23	4	25	156
Page Total	7,906	3,524	1,535	1,668	2,006	16,639
1st Page Total	15,709	654	4,303	2,029	3,326	26,021
GRAND TOTAL	23,615	4,178	5,838	3,697	5,332	42,660

	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCESTER	TOTAL
	<u>L O C A L I T I E S</u>					
Fiscal Year <u>7/1/64 - 6/30/65</u>				OFFICE	All Offices	
Abington	22	-	-	-	-	22
Acton	12	-	1	-	-	13
Acushnet	-	34	-	-	-	34
Adams	7	-	-	11	-	18
Agawam	-	-	-	46	-	46
Amesbury	2	-	13	-	-	15
Amherst	6	-	-	16	-	22
Andover	13	-	126	-	-	139
Arlington	288	-	-	-	-	288
Ashburnham	1	-	-	-	1	2
Ashby	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ashland	8	-	-	-	-	8
Athol	6	-	-	-	14	20
Attleboro	22	33	-	-	-	55
Auburn	-	-	-	-	88	88
Avon	10	-	-	-	-	10
Ayer	78	-	5	-	5	88
Barnstable	14	14	-	-	-	28
Barre	-	-	-	-	19	19
Bedford	34	-	6	-	-	40
Belchertown	-	-	-	3	-	3
Bellingham	20	-	-	-	-	20
Belmont	276	-	1	-	-	277
Beverly	64	-	20	-	-	84
Billerica	33	-	7	-	-	40
Blandford	-	-	-	2	-	2
Bolton	1	-	-	-	3	4
Boston	10,857	1	62	1	5	10,926
Bourne	29	16	-	-	-	45
Boxborough	-	-	2	-	-	2
Boxford	1	-	-	-	-	1
Boylston	-	-	-	-	32	32
Braintree	57	-	-	-	-	57
Bridgewater	15	14	-	-	-	29
Brockton	280	4	-	-	-	284
Brookfield	1	-	-	-	27	28
Brookline	794	-	5	-	-	799
Burlington	69	-	-	-	-	69
Cambridge	1,821	-	9	-	-	1,830
Canton	45	-	5	-	-	50
Carlisle	3	-	-	-	-	3
Carver	1	-	-	-	-	1
Charlemont	-	-	-	1	-	1
Charlton	-	-	-	-	37	37
Chatham	1	-	-	-	-	1

	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCESTER	TOTAL
Chelmsford	6	-	72	-	-	78
Chelsea	248	-	1	-	-	249
Chesterfield	-	-	-	1	-	1
Chicopee	2	-	-	589	-	591
Clinton	6	-	-	-	110	116
Cohasset	4	-	-	-	-	4
Concord	60	-	-	-	-	60
Dalton	-	-	-	5	-	5
Danvers	58	-	8	-	-	66
Dartmouth	6	158	-	-	-	164
Dedham	129	-	-	-	-	129
Deerfield	-	-	-	2	-	2
Dennis	-	2	-	-	-	2
Dighton	-	12	-	-	-	12
Dover	17	-	-	-	-	17
Dracut	4	-	94	-	-	98
Dudley	-	-	-	-	81	81
Dunstable	-	-	1	-	-	1
Duxbury	23	-	-	-	-	23
East Brookfield	-	-	-	-	2	2
East Longmeadow	-	-	-	24	-	24
Easthampton	-	-	-	17	-	17
Easton	8	-	-	-	-	8
Everett	307	-	-	-	-	307
Fairhaven	7	100	-	-	-	107
Fall River	7	2,266	-	-	-	2,273
Falmouth	40	39	-	-	-	79
Fitchburg	10	-	-	-	65	75
Foxborough	14	5	-	-	-	19
Framingham	232	-	-	-	11	243
Franklin	65	-	-	-	-	65
Gardner	3	-	-	-	66	69
Georgetown	4	-	5	-	-	9
Gill	-	-	-	4	-	4
Gloucester	136	-	-	-	-	136
Grafton	6	7	-	-	105	118
Granby	2	-	-	14	-	16
Great Barrington	3	-	-	13	-	16
Greenfield	13	-	-	5	-	18
Groton	2	-	5	-	-	7
Groveland	1	-	6	-	-	7
Hadley	-	-	-	8	-	8
Hamilton	25	-	1	-	-	26
Hampden	-	-	-	9	-	9
Hanover	6	-	-	-	-	6
Hanson	6	-	-	-	-	6

	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCESTER	TOTAL
Hardwick	1	-	-	4	10	15
Harvard	1	-	-	-	-	1
Harwich	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hatfield	4	-	-	7	-	11
Haverhill	15	-	433	-	-	448
Hingham	17	-	-	-	-	17
Holbrook	49	-	-	-	-	49
Holden	-	-	-	-	73	73
Holland	-	-	-	3	-	3
Holliston	3	-	-	-	-	3
Holyoke	11	-	-	290	-	301
Hopedale	-	-	-	-	5	5
Hopkinton	1	-	-	-	3	4
Hudson	40	-	1	-	22	63
Hull	49	-	-	-	-	49
Huntington	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ipswich	29	-	-	-	-	29
Lakeville	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lancaster	37	-	-	-	70	107
Lawrence	47	-	2,520	12	-	2,579
Leicester	-	-	-	-	77	77
Lenox	1	-	-	-	-	1
Leominster	2	-	-	-	37	39
Lexington	130	-	-	-	-	130
Lincoln	26	-	-	-	-	26
Littleton	16	-	4	-	-	20
Longmeadow	-	-	-	61	-	61
Lowell	33	-	1,601	-	-	1,634
Ludlow	17	-	-	131	-	148
Lunenburg	2	-	-	-	-	2
Lynn	341	-	11	-	-	352
Lynnfield	5	-	-	-	-	5
Malden	223	-	-	-	-	223
Manchester	5	-	-	-	-	5
Mansfield	16	1	-	-	-	17
Marblehead	40	-	1	-	-	41
Marion	3	-	-	-	-	3
Marlborough	20	-	-	-	22	42
Marshfield	49	-	-	-	-	49
Mattapoissett	7	-	-	-	-	7
Maynard	31	-	-	-	-	31
Medfield	3	-	-	-	-	3
Medford	343	-	-	-	-	343
Medway	12	-	-	-	-	12
Melrose	89	-	3	-	-	92
Merrimac	2	-	5	-	-	7
Methuen	5	-	419	-	3	427
Middleborough	9	9	-	-	-	18
Middleton	3	-	-	-	-	3
Milford	4	-	-	-	112	116

	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCESTER	TOTAL
Millbury	-	-	-	-	49	49
Millis	13	-	-	-	-	13
Milton	76	2	-	-	-	78
Monson	-	-	-	5	-	5
Montague	-	-	-	5	-	5
Monterey	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nahant	10	-	-	-	-	10
Nantucket	1	-	-	-	-	1
Natick	199	-	-	-	-	199
Needham	53	-	-	-	-	53
New Bedford	39	1,123	3	-	-	1,165
New Braintree	-	-	-	-	3	3
New Marlborough	-	-	-	2	-	2
Newbury	-	-	3	-	-	3
Newburyport	9	-	6	-	-	15
Newton	716	-	-	-	-	716
North Adams	6	-	-	6	1	13
North Andover	-	-	117	-	-	117
North Attleborough	9	-	-	-	-	9
North Reading	8	-	7	-	-	15
Northampton	2	-	-	38	-	40
Northborough	2	-	-	-	46	48
Northbridge	5	-	-	-	31	36
Norton	5	9	-	-	-	14
Norwell	3	-	-	-	-	3
Norwood	139	-	-	-	2	141
Oakham	-	-	-	-	3	3
Orange	1	-	-	1	-	2
Orleans	3	3	-	-	-	6
Oxford	-	-	-	-	47	47
Palmer	-	-	-	33	-	33
Paxton	-	-	-	-	37	37
Peabody	133	-	9	-	-	142
Pembroke	30	-	-	-	-	30
Pepperell	1	-	3	-	-	4
Pittsfield	18	-	-	27	-	45
Plainville	4	-	-	-	-	4
Plymouth	16	-	-	-	-	16
Plympton	2	-	-	-	-	2
Quincy	366	-	6	-	-	372
Randolph	36	-	-	-	-	36
Raynham	7	9	-	-	-	16
Reading	48	-	1	-	-	49
Rehoboth	1	3	-	-	-	4
Revere	190	2	2	-	-	194
Rochester	1	-	-	-	-	1

	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCESTER	TOTAL
Rockland	21	-	-	-	-	21
Rockport	1	-	-	-	-	1
Russell	-	-	-	3	-	3
Rutland	-	-	-	-	30	30
Salem	108	-	8	-	-	116
Salisbury	-	-	8	-	-	8
Sandwich	1	-	-	-	-	1
Saugus	68	-	-	-	-	68
Scituate	73	-	-	-	-	73
Seekonk	-	4	-	-	-	4
Sharon	17	-	-	-	-	17
Sherborn	5	-	-	-	-	5
Shirley	3	-	-	-	1	4
Shrewsbury	1	-	-	-	214	215
Somerset	2	115	-	-	-	117
Somerville	787	-	-	-	-	787
South Hadley	-	-	-	43	-	43
Southampton	-	-	-	9	-	9
Southborough	-	-	-	-	1	1
Southbridge	7	-	-	-	122	129
Southwick	-	-	-	17	-	17
Spencer	9	-	-	-	53	62
Springfield	10	-	2	1,944	7	1,963
Stockbridge	-	-	-	1	-	1
Stoneham	59	-	-	-	-	59
Stoughton	45	3	1	-	-	49
Stow	2	-	-	-	-	2
Sturbridge	-	-	-	-	15	15
Sudbury	15	-	-	-	-	15
Sutton	-	-	-	-	14	14
Swampscott	37	-	-	-	-	37
Swansea	2	75	-	-	-	77
Taunton	30	80	-	-	-	110
Templeton	-	-	-	-	2	2
Tewksbury	19	-	19	-	-	38
Topsfield	2	-	-	-	-	2
Tyngsborough	-	-	13	-	-	13
Upton	-	-	-	-	2	2
Uxbridge	3	-	-	-	33	36
Wakefield	49	-	5	-	-	54
Wales	-	-	-	-	1	1
Walpole	40	-	5	-	-	45
Waltham	435	-	1	-	9	445
Ware	-	-	-	25	-	25
Wareham	11	3	-	-	-	14

	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCESTER	TOTAL
Warren	1	-	-	-	5	6
Watertown	463	-	13	-	-	476
Wayland	61	-	-	-	-	61
Webster	9	-	-	-	143	152
Wellesley	135	-	-	-	-	135
Wellfleet	9	-	-	-	-	9
Wenham	1	-	-	-	-	1
West Boylston	-	-	-	-	58	58
West Bridgewater	25	-	-	-	-	25
West Brookfield	-	-	-	-	15	15
West Springfield	-	-	-	100	-	100
Westborough	1	-	-	-	34	35
Westfield	-	-	-	75	-	75
Westford	9	-	13	-	-	22
Westminster	-	-	-	-	1	1
Weston	44	-	-	-	1	45
Westport	-	30	-	-	-	30
Westwood	10	-	-	-	-	10
Weymouth	64	-	-	-	-	64
Whately	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whitman	2	-	-	-	-	2
Wilbraham	1	-	-	19	-	20
Williamstown	1	-	-	7	-	8
Wilmington	29	-	1	-	-	30
Winchendon	-	-	-	-	1	1
Winchester	76	-	1	-	-	77
Winthrop	46	-	-	-	-	46
Woburn	96	-	-	-	-	96
Worcester	31	-	-	1	3,232	3,264
Wrentham	9	-	-	-	-	9
Yarmouth	6	2	-	1	-	9
Out of State	377	-	138	53	14	582
T O T A L	23,615	4,178	5,838	3,697	5,332	42,660

